## Ewenty-Ninth Congress.

In Senate, Monday, May 11, 1846. MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT-MEXICO.

A message was fecelved from the President of the United States, by Mr. Walker, his private Secretary, sented in the Congress and in the Convention of

should bring the subject to the consideration of congress. In my Message at the commencement of your present session the state of these relations, the causes which led to the suspension of diplomatic intercourse which is worthy of the character of the body and the high constitutional functions which is worthy of the character of the body and the high constitutional functions which is worthy of the character of the body and the high constitutional functions which is worthy of the character of the body and the high constitutional functions which is worthy of the character of the body and the high constitutional functions although I do not take upon myself any portion of the whole, which it is called on to exercise. I trust that we will mankind. What have we to gain by such conduct? The adverted high constitution of the suspension of diplomatic intercourse which all present as a part of our territory by ment 3, instead of 5 years.]

The bill was considered as in committee of the whole, which it is called on to exercise. I trust that we will be advice and consent of the advice and consent of the suspension of diplomatic intercourse which is worthy of the character of the body and the high constitution of the body which led to the suspension of diplomatic intercourse the advantage is altogether on the side of Mexico. Mr. Evans asked the aggregate increase which between the two countries in March, 1840, and the long-continued and unredressed wrongs and injuries fence of that portion of our country. Accordingly, long-continued and unredressed wrongs and injuries fence of that portion of our country. Accordingly, committed by the Mexican government on citizens of the United States in their persons and property, were the United States in their persons and property, were the United States in their persons and property, were the United States in their persons and property, were the United States in their persons and property, were the United States in their persons and property, were the United States in their persons and property the decument for the united States in their persons and property the decument for the united States in the property the decument for the united States in the property that is to print the decument for the united States in the property that is to print the decument for the united States in the property that is to print the decument for the united States in the property that is to print the decument for the united States in the property that is to print the decument for the united States in the property that is to print the decument for the united States in the property that is to print the decument for the united States in the property that is to print the decument for the united States in the property that is to print the decument for the united States in the property that is to print the decument for the united States in the property that is to print the decument of the united States in the property that is to print the decument of the united States in the property that is to print the decument of the united States in the property that is to print the decument of the united States in the property that is to print the deciment of the united States in the property that is to print the deciment of the united States in the property that the united States in the property that the united States in the property that the united States in the property tha

origin, progress and failure of that mission. In of the encampment. The selection of his position prepared so to meet the crisis. pursuance of the instructions given in September last, was necessarily confided to the judgment of the genean inquiry was made, on the thirteenth of October, ral in command. in 1845, in the most friendly terms, through our Consul in Mexico, of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, ligerent attitude, and on the 12th of April, General ing documents be so voluminous as not to find admission by the Times, as a necessary, a proper and a pacific and of indemnification to our citizens. The redress been surrounded and compelled to surrender." zens, many of which had existed for more than twenty plainest duties. settlement of the boundary question.

Herrera was then tottering to its fall. The revolution, whilst their appeals through their own governit have a useful object, except the great point of the means which the law has put into his hands. He tionary party had seized upon the Texas question to ment for indemnity have been made in vain. Our defence of the country against invosion. And as for has a regular army and navy for that purpose. The effect or hasten its overthrow. Its determination to forbearance has gone to such an extreme as to be the suggestion thrown on that the arm of the governrestore friendly relations with the United States, and mistaken in its character. Had we acted with vigor ment should be limited to its own soil—that we sho to receive our minister, to negotiate for the settlein repelling the insults and redressing the injuries be required to fight over one square of the board, ment of this question, was violently assailed, and inflicted by Mexico at the commencement, we should months; and as often as emergencies of this kind have senator. I recollect the time when a man could not or its meaning. was made the great theme of denunciation against it. doubtless have escaped all the difficulties in which we me to involve a most suicidal policy. How can this occurred, it has been deemed proper, both for the purget up even in the Senate and congratulate any mem-The government of General Herrera, there is good reason to believe, was sincerely desirous to receive listed of this, however, we have been exerting low as the boundary, the Times says—

Referring to Mr. Cathoun's expression of such a sentiment. British Government will now accept the permanent peace be expected to result at all from this also such as could be retained in the service for a long-thank God I can do it now! I believe there is not a sentiment. Thank God I can do it now! I believe there is not a sentiment. our minister; but it yielded to the storm raised by our best efforts to propitiate her good will. Upon the its enemies, and on the 21st of December refused to pretext that Texas, a nation as independent as herself, understand that when she makes war upon the United all such occasions, when in session, and when not its enemies, and on the 21st of December refused to pretext that Texas, a nation as independent as nersell, understand that when she makes with our own, she accredit Mr. Slidell upon the most frivolous pretexts. thought proper to unite its destinies with our own, she in session, it has been usual for the President to call a very different state of things to which I have never that Texas, a nation as independent as nersell, understand that when she makes with our own, she in session, it has been usual for the President to call a very different state of things to which I have never that the session of the president to call a very different state of things to which I have never the president to call a very different state of things to which I have never the president to call a very different state of things to which I have never the president to call a very different state of things to which I have never the president to call a very different state of things to which I have never the president to call a very different state of things to which I have never that the president to call a very different state of things to which I have never the president to call a very different state of things to which I have never that the president to call a very different state of things to which I have never the president to call a very different state of things to which I have never the president to call a very different state of things to which I have never the president to call a very different state of things to which I have never the president to call a very different state of things to which I have never the president to call a very different state of things to which I have never the president to call a very different state of the president to call a very different state of the president to call a very different state of the president to call a very different state of the president to call a very different state of the president to call a very different state of the president to call a very different state of the president t These are so fully and ably exposed in the note of has affected to believe that we have severed her rightMr. Slidell of the 24th of December last to the MexiMr. Slidell of the 24th of December last to the Mexiful territory, and, in official proclamations and mani
been followed. A call for volunteers has been authorit all use in the service of the Columbia is as
this is digressive. I desire that these documents may
been followed. A call for volunteers has been authorit all use in the service of the Columbia is as
gratulation. Congress has power to declare war; but,
much and as exclusively occupied by the British agen

Determined to leave no effort untried to effect an As war exists, and, notwithstanding all our efforts amicable adjustment with Mexico, I directed Mr. to avoid it, exists by the act of Mexico herself, we therefore, eminently proper that the subject should go nance is to report what money may be necessary.— Slidell to present his credentials to the government of are called upon, by every consideration of duty and to the military committee, and not to the Committee Thus far the question is military. But after that, it on Foreign Relations. I cannot perceive any pro-There would have been less ground for taking this rights, and the interests of our country. step had Gen. Paredes come into power by a regular constitutional succession. In that event his administration would have been considered but a mere constitutionary measure," against invasion, the constitution of a crisis like that the object which I had in view in offering the few observations which I addressed to the Senate. My observations which I addressed to the Senate. My observations which I addressed to the Senate.

accredit an American envoy, violated their plighted faith, and refused the offer of a peaceful adjustment the disposition of the Executive the means of proseof our difficulties. Not only was the offer rejected, but the indignity of its rejection was enhanced by the manifest breach of faith in refusing to admit the analysis breach of faith in refusing to admit the analysis breach of faith in refusing to admit the envoy, who came because they had bound themselves to receive him. Nor can it be said that the offer was fruitless from the want of opportunity of discussing fituiless from the want of opportunity of discussing the action may be marked by diguity.

It our envoy was present on their rows soll. Nor can it be sarribed to a want of sufficient powers: our rearrows had full powers to adjust every question of difference. Nor was there room for complaint that our propositions for settlement were unreasonable terms.

On my part the earnestness with which I go into any bettiend and precious of action. I am precious deal that the senator from Missouri [Mr. restoration of peace. To this end I recommend that manifest treatment of addition to call into the public series of the constitution, and patricism, and published among the documents of restoration of peace. To this end I recommend that I feel every much gratified at hearing the decomment of all to the public series of the constitution. American part to do all that the constitution, and patricism, and published among the documents of world. I agree that the senator from Missouri [Mr. leaves by a precipitate course of action. I am precipitate course of action. I am part to do all that the constitution, and patricism, and published among the documents of world. I agree that the senator from Missouri [Mr. leaves by a precipitate course of action. I am precipitate course of act of our difficulties. Not only was the offer rejected, cuting the war with vigor, and thus hastening the on my part the earnestness with which I go into any world. I agree that the senator from Missouri [Mr.

Meantime, Texas, by the final action of our Congress; had become an integral part of our Union. which was read by the Secretary of the Senate, as Texas, had thus taken part in the act of annexation follows:

on liberal and honorable terms, and the readiness of this government to regulate and adjust our boundary, this movement. Among these are the facilities and other causes of difference with that power, on such fair and equitable principles as would lead to such fair and equitable principles as would lead to such fair and equitable principles as would lead to such fairs. I would such fair and equitable principles as would lead to such fairs. I would such fairs and equitable principles as would lead to such fairs. I would such fairs and equitable principles as would lead to such fairs. I would such fairs and equitable principles as would lead to such fairs. I would such fairs and equitable principles as would lead to such fairs. I would such fairs and equitable principles as would lead to such fairs. I would such fairs and equitable principles as would lead to such fairs. I would such fairs and equitable principles as would lead to such fairs and equitable principles as would lead to such fairs. I would such fairs and equitable principles as would lead to such fairs and equitable principles as would lead to such fairs. I would such fairs and equitable principles as would lead to such fairs and equitable principles as would lead to such fairs and equitable principles as would lead to such fairs and equitable principles as would lead to such fairs and equitable principles as would lead to such fairs and equitable principles as would lead to such fairs of the country did not require the additional number of documents is an endorsement. At all with that? What does it know about the same committee of this documents is an endorsement. At all with that? What does it know about the same committee of the country did not require the additional number of documents is an endorsement. At all with that? What does it know about the same committee of the country did not require the additional number of the same committee of the country did not require the additional number of the same committee of the country did not require the a permanent relations of the most friendly nature, induced me in September last to seek the re-opening of
tions, the convenience for obtaining a ready and a

Mr. Special said, I rise to respond to every sentence
say to my friend from South Carolina—if he will altion, the urgency of the other demanding promptition, the urgency of the other demanding promptitions, the convenience for obtaining a ready and a

every word—which has been uttered by the honorato diagram of the urgency of the other demanding promptitions, the convenience for obtaining a ready and a

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every word—which has been uttered by the honorato diagram of the urgency of the other demanding promptito diagram of the urgency of the other demanding promptito diagram of the urgency of the other demanding promptito diagram of the urgency of the other demanding promptito diagram of the urgency of the other demanding promptito diagram of the urgency of the other demanding promptito diagram of the urgency of the other demanding promptito diagram of the urgency of the other demanding promptito diagram of the urgency of the other demanding promptito diagram of the urgency of the urgency of the other demanding promptito diagram of the urgency of the urgenc diplomatic relations between the two countries. Every measure adopted on our part had for its object the furtherance of these desired feethlis. In communicating to Congress a succinct statement of the injuries which we had suffered from Mexico, and which ries which we had suffered from Mexico, and which respectively. The senator from Mexico and there do not subject at the discussion of the subject o

whether the Mexican government " would receive an Ampudia, then in command, notified General Taylor to the public newspapers of the country, for the Con-pleasure. the answer be in the affirmative, such an envoy would and arms alone, must decide the question. But no man will question for an instant the transcendent im- an extract from it; but the offer was declined, and

The settlement of the one question in any correct unredressed; and solemn treaties, pledging her public Congress of the United States. I trust that it is happy to adopt as our own every one of \* \* \* \* The settlement of the one question in any correct unredressed; and solemn treates, pleuging her public of the subject involves that of the other. I faith for this redress, have been disregarded. A govculd not, for a moment, entertain the idea that the could not, for a moment, entertain the idea that the could not, for a moment, entertain the idea that the could not and public act as shall nationalize the troops announces the fact of the invasion of the territory of the subject of t

hilated. It was formerly highly beneficial to both tion should be measured by the crisis presented by the two distinct subjects; and on these two subjects a dif-Mr. Sidell arrived at Vera Cruz on the 30th of nations; but our merchants have been deterred from state of facts upon which that deliberation is to be ferent form of action is, I think, required. It is not gress of the United States. The President of the It opens a question which has not yet been discussed November, and was courteously received by the au- prosecuting it by the system of outrage and extortion had; and what is the crisis here! The crisis is exthorities of that city. But the government of Gen. which the Mexican authorities have pursued against isting war. The deliberation can tend to no point, if the President to repel invasion at once, and by all the the nation in war.

that I deem it unnecessary to enter into further detail us for the purpose of reconquering Texas. In the have given; and for the sake of testing the sense of ways followed. The act of 1795 authorized the pracmean time, we have tried every effort at reconciliation. | the Senate, I ask the year and nays. Five days after the date of Mr. Slidell's note, Gen. The cup of forbearance had been exhausted, even Mr. Sevier. I understand that the motion to refer officer in command on the Rio Grande has called for Herrera yielded the government to Gen. Paredes before the recent information from the frontier of the the message, and print, has been carried? without a struggle, and on the 30th of December Del Norte. But now, after reiterated menaces, Mexresigned the Presidency. This revolution was ac- ico has passed the boundary of the United States, complished solely by the army, the people having that invaded our territory, and shed American blood taken little part in the contest; and thus the supreme upon the American soil. She has proclaimed that power in Mexico passed into the hands of a military commenced, and that the two nations has invaded our territory, and shed American blood upon the American soil. She has proclaimed that the supreme power in Mexico passed into the hands of a military committee. They are are now at war.

tutional continuance of the government of General or threatened invasion, authorizing Gen. Taylor, if the emergency required, to accept volunteers, not minister would have been deemed conclusive, unless from Texas only, but from the States of Louisiana, printing of a large number of the message, that there an intimation had been given by Gen. Paredes of his desire to reverse the decision of his predecessor.

Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky; was any special endorsement of it on the part of the very detrimental to the public interest to do nothing and corresponding letters were addressed to the re-But the government of General Paredes owes its spective governors of those States. These instruc- therefore I am perfectly indifferent as to what disposi- were settled. If, then, as is frequently done, one porexistence to a military revolution, by which the sub-sisting constitutional authorities had deen subverted. the incorporation of "Texas into our union of States," ber of copies. Whilst I am up, I take occasion to The form of government was entirely changed, as Gen. Taylor was further "authorized by the President say, that I agree with the senator from Ohio, [Mr. Relations, the whole matter would be at once settled. well as all the high functionaries by whom it was to make a requisition upon the executive of that State ALLEN,] that the President has announced that there I would make that motion, if the Senate think my dministered.

In the might ence to my direction, addressed a note to the Mexican invasion." On the 2d day of March, he was again reminister of foreign relations, under date of the 1st of minded, "in the event of the approach of any conside-March last, asking to be received by that government rable Mexican force, promptly and efficiently to use the ever confound one with the other. There may be inin the diplomatic character to which he had been authority with which he was clothed to call to him vasion without war, and the President is authorized souri, and his suggestion relative to the disposition of appointed. This minister, in his reply, under date of the 12th of March, reiterated the arguments of his predecessor, and in terms that may be considered as giving just grounds of offence to the government and of the disposition of the name was clothed to can to him vasion without war, and the resident is authorized sourh, and his suggestion relative to the disposition of the two distinct portions of the two distinct p people of the United States, denied the application of Mr. Slidell. Nothing, therefore, remained for our and two to serve on foot; and on the Governor of it as one of great magnitude, and deprecated any pre-

ged by official acts in October last to receive and our territory, I invoke the prompt action of Congress forbearance, dignity, and calmness which will make ciple to the message sent to Congress by Mr. Madison

accompanying the message.

The Congress of Texas by its act of December 19th, 1836, had declared the Rio Del Norte to be the boundary of that republic. Its jurisdiction had been extended and exercised beyond the Nucces. The country between that river and the Del Norte had been representation of the part of Congress to Interest the senator of the Committee on Military Afgress. It is with that view, and with regret, that I declaration of war? If an invader approaches, can fairs, to whom was referred the act to authorize the cannot concur with the senator from belaware, and I would occupy two or three hours. They would be printed with all possible war? If or orders to privaters to morrow, are you to wait for a gress. It is with that view, and with regret, that I declaration of war? If an invader approaches, can fairs, to whom was referred the act to authorize the cannot concur with the senator from belaware, and I would occupy two or three hours. They would be printed with all possible war? If or orders to privaters to morrow, are you to wait for a gress. It is with that view, and with regret, that I declaration of war? If an invader approaches, can fairs, to whom was referred the act to authorize the cannot concur with the senator from belaware, and I would not press to morrow, are you to wait for a gress. It is with that view, and with regret, that I declaration of war? If an invader approaches, can fairs, to whom was referred the act to authorize the cannot concur with the senator from belaware, and I would not press to morrow, are you to war? If an invader approaches, can fairs, to whom was referred the act to authorize the cannot concur with the senator form belaware, and I declaration of war? If an invader approaches, can fairs, to whom was referred the act to authorize the cannot concur with the senator form belaware and the concurrence of the United States to increase the rank hope that the subject with the senator form the Committee on Mr. Barrow, from the Committee on Military Affairs and the concurrence of the control of the Unit number of copies-twenty thousand-be printed.

Mr. Davis did not press his call. To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The existing state of the relations between the United States and Mexico renders it proper that I should bring the subject to the consideration of Conshould bring the subject to the the United States in their persons and property, were briefly set forth.

As the facts and opinions which were carefully considered, I cannot better before you were carefully considered, I cannot better express my convictions of the condition of affairs up express my convictions of the condition of the c express my convictions of the condition of affairs up to that time, than by referring you to that time, than by referring you to that communication.

The strong desire to establish peace with Mexico, on liberal and honorable terms, and thororable terms, and the readiness of on liberal and honorable terms, and the readiness of the condition of affairs up invasion was threatened; upon it and in its immediate to consideration of the message in respect to its man can make up his opinion from the message in respect to its man can make up his opinion from the message in respect to its man can make up his opinion from the message in respect to its man can make up his opinion from the message in respect to its man can make up his opinion from the message in respect to its man can make up his opinion from the message in respect to its man can make up his opinion from the message in respect to its man can make up his opinion from the message in respect to its man can make up his opinion from the message in respect to its man can make up his opinion from the message. It is eminently proper that in this introduction in the desired to know if the bill did man can make up his opinion from the message. It is eminently proper that in this man can make up his opinion from the message in respect to its man can make up his opinion, but the utmost unantime of the message in respect to its man can make up his opinion from the message in respect to its man can make up his opinion, but the deliberate sense of the message in respect to its man can make up his opinion, but the utmost unantime in this induction deliberate sense of the message in respect to its man can make up his opinion, but the utmost unantime in the interest continuity in the deliberate sense of the message in respect to its man can make up his opinion from the message in respect to its man can make up his opinion from the deliberate sense of the message in respect to its man can make up his opinion from the message in respect to its man can make up his opinion from

have been accumulating during a period of more than twenty years, every expression that could tend to instructions to abstain from all aggressive acts to-inflame the people of Mexico, or defeat or delay a inflame the people of Mexico, or defeat or delay a other recommending that the Senate inflame the people of Mexico, or defeat or delay a inflame the people of Mexico, or defeat or delay a other recommending that the officers for said regiment should be constitution, war could be instructions to abstain from all aggressive acts to-said, in the sense of the constitution, war could be instructions to abstain from the regular line of the United States army, and not the slightest reference to anything I said. I instructions to abstain from all aggressive acts to-said, in the sense of the constitution, war could be declared only by Congress; that it was only through other questions involved will have to be settled bepacific result, was carefully avoided. An envoy of the United States and the United States are fully avoided. An envoy of the United States are fully avoided are fully avoided. An envoy of the United States are fully avoided are fully a to adjust every existing difference. But though pre- acts of hostility indicative of a state of war. He to carry out. It is useless to conceal the fact that he should be observed, but the action with regard to the sent on the Mexican soil, by agreement between the two governments, invested with full powers, and bearing evidence of the most friendly dispositions, his mission has been unavailing. The Mexican govern
sent on the Mexican soil, by agreement between the supplies should be property and two governments asks Congress to place at his disposal a sufficient milibration of this report, and same was concurred to the supplies should be prompt and immediate.

The destion of this report, and same was concurred to the supplies should be prompt and immediate.

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The destion of this report, and same was concurred to the supplies should be a great tary force to repel any invasion of the territory of the plies. The senator [Mr. Allen] and several others asks Congress to place at his disposal a sufficient milibration. It would be a great tary force to repel any invasion of the territory of the plies. The destion of this report, and same was concurred to the supplies should be prompt and immediate.

Mr. Archer said: I am ready to vote for the supplies should be a great tary force to repel any invasion of the territory of the late of the country and t ment not only refused to receive him or listen to his propositions, but, after a long-continued series of where it encamped on a commanding position, which, so far as the menaces, have at last invaded our territory and shed has since been strengthened by the erection of field seem to have approached an important crisis, and cibly captured by an English force, did that constitute of hostility between the two forces on the frontier. Times is to be regarded as authority, have an important crisis, and cibly captured by an English force, did that constitute the blood of our fellow-citizens on our own soil. | works. A depot has also been established at Point I agree with the senator that we should meet it firmly, a case of war between Great Britain and the United Now, whether we shall proceed and settle all our ac- tant bearing on the general question. We cannot say It now becomes my duty to state more in detail the Isabel, near the Brazos Santiago, thirty miles in rear calmly, and with deliberation. For my part, I am States? I say that the President does not affirm that counts at once, is that grave question to which I al-

no declaration of war; but he did not tell us what the proper action.

Mr. SEVIER moved that the motion be first put. -that on Military Affairs. The very object of the to say whether eight thousand men, or double that priety in the reference to the latter committee.

Mr. Davis called for a reading of the documents does exist, according to the constitution of the United tween hostility and war! Suppose Mexico issued States, there must be some action on the part of Con- orders to privateers to-morrow, are you to wait for a

The President has announced to the Senate of the quences of war exist. We are placed in a solemn which motion was agreed to.

we are in a state of war. He cannot affirm it, for if luded, and with regard to which I said I agreed with we have been expecting them; but it is not the less Mr. ALLEN said: It is usual, I believe, when a very he did he would affirm that which, in a legal and con- the senator from Ohio, [Mr. Allen,] in the expression necessary, therefore, to consider their full import and important communication is made to the two Houses stitutional acceptation, could not be true. If true what of opinion that it ought to be most carefully examined, bearing.

envoy from the United States intrusted with full pow- to break up his camp within twenty-four hours, and gress of the United States to meet the natural demand | Mr. Sevier here referred the senator to the terms | but simply to move that so much of the annual mes- expressed by the London journals generally, as well ers to adjust all the questions in dispute between the to retire beyond the Nueces river, and in the event of of the country, to print an extra number of such a comtwo governments;" with the assurance that "should his failure to comply with these, announced that arms, munication with the accompaning documents. No derstood) and proposed that the secretary should read in connexion with the accompaning documents. No be immediately despatched to Mexico." The Mexican minister, on the 15th of October, gave an affirmopen hostility was committed until the twenty-fourth of
can minister, on the 15th of October, gave an affirmopen hostility was committed until the twenty-fourth of
can minister, on the 15th of October, gave an affirmopen hostility was committed until the twenty-fourth of
can minister, on the 15th of October, gave an affirmative answer to this inquiry, requesting, at the same to the command of the Mexican forces, communicated the papers on the table, is too voluminous to obtain States cannot declare war. The intervention of Contime, that our naval force at Vera Cruz might be withdrawn lest its continued presence might assume the appearance of menace and coercion pending the appearance of menace and coercion pending the negotiations. This force was immediately withdrawn.

The intervention of the intervention of the intervention of the intervention of the alter-publication in the newspaper press of the country. States cannot declare war. The intervention of the alter-publication in the newspaper press of the country. States cannot declare war. The intervention of the alter-publication in the newspaper press of the country. States cannot declare war. The intervention of the alter-publication in the newspaper press of the country. States cannot declare war.

The intervention of the alter-publication in the newspaper press of the country. States cannot declare war.

The intervention of the alter-publication in the newspaper press of the country. No man can doubt the right of the American people to industry the alter-publication in the newspaper press of the country. No man can doubt the right of the American people to industry the alter-publication in the newspaper press of the country. No man can doubt the right of the American people to industry the alter-publication in the newspaper press of the country. No man can doubt the right of the American people to industry the alter-publication of the country. No man can doubt the right of the American people to industry the alter-publication of the country. No man can doubt the right of the American people to industry the alter-publication of the country. No man can doubt the alter-publication of the country. No man can doubt the right of the American people to country the proposition of the country the proposition of On the 10th of November, 1845, Mr. John Slidell, of Rio Del Norte, on its left bank, to ascertain whether These are facts about which there can be no dispute; I hope, therefore, that the course pursued on all other think it a subject of congratulation at all that any to bring the discussion to a speedy termination. Louisiana, was commissioned by me as envoy extra- the Mexican troops had crossed, or were preparing to and if ever there was a case in which it becomes im- occasions will be followed on the present; that the senator should express such sentiments as those Thus far we are perfectly agreed with Mr. Calboun.

> tice of resort to volunteers; and on this occasion the volunteers. The first thing we have to do is to give and, of necessity, put its antagonist in a state of war. Here, it will be seen, the London journalist puts The PRESIDENT. The motion has not yet been put. the President money to pay those volunteers, and more, if necessary; and in giving him money to pay the country, and should, consequently, go to the

envoy but to demand his passports and return to his Louisiana for four regiments of infantry, to be sent certain decorum which belongs to us, and which should cies of manifesto—a statement of the difficulties be-Thus the government of Mexico, though solemnly In further vindication of our rights and defence of always characterize our conduct. There is a certain tween this country and Mexico, very similar in prinmission was not every to make any proposition whatever. Nor can it be objected that we, and the proposition whatever. Nor can it be objected that we, and the proposition of war, and the make any proposition of war, and the most carrian and display in referring the most all no special control of their suggestation; the Mexican government refused all negotiation, and have made up proposition of any kind.

In my message at the commencement of the present assistion, informed you, that upon the earnest appeal assistion, informed you, that upon the earnest appeal expectation. In making these recommendations, I deem it provided the earnest appeal of the message to the control of Texas, I had ondered an efficient military force to take a position.

In making these recommendations, I deem it provided the earnest appeal of the supposition of the s This force was concentrated at Corpus Christi, and remained there until after I had received such information from Mexico as rendered it probable, if not certain, that the Mexican government would refuse to receive our envoy.

This force was concentrated at Corpus Christi, and between the Secretary of War and the Secret

municated to the Senate this day.

vision of the message. I rise for the purpose of say- Times saysordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Mexico, and was intrusted with full powers to adjust both the questions of the Texas boundary some sixteen were killed and wounded, appear to have arise and avow his purpose of standing by his coun- "Mr. Calhoun votes," says the Times, "for the abof the wrongs of our citizens naturally and inseparation of bly blended itself with the question of boundary.

The redress been surrounded and compened to s out of a state of war. Sir, it has been said that time scale commensurate with the exigency of the occasion, between the United States and Mexico, I desire to question. The Times, therefore, has become a convears, should be postponed, or separated from the Our commerce with Mexico has been almost anni- for deliberation is necessary; but the time of deliberati

man should for a moment suppose that I made any that is, narrowed down to the ultimate possession of improper or unkind allusion in expressing my satis- the territory between the 49th parallel and the Columsenator from Delaware. But I am older than the Times, that there may be no mistake about its words I repeat, one nation can make a war. In Europe, as of the Hudson Bay Company as it ever has been; ats I remarked, there have been numerous examples of the suppose that our right to the country is weakened is that. I merely repeat that one nation may go to war,

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Davis, the right of Great Britain on the British occupation of J. M. Clayton, Crittenden, and Huntington, who as- the valley of the Columbia; and the same ground has

Grande; and in taking up that position, he (Mr. H.) original rights, unaffected in any way by intermedihad no doubt it would be admitted on all hands as the ate possession or occupancy. would have been the same, whether the army occupied a position on the Rio Grande or at Corpus Christi. We do not argue the question now, or enlarge upon which required action, not words; not discussion in an unquestionable title to the whole advance of information, and in anticipation of what may or may not be the question. Whether that war, MR. CLAY ON OREGON.—The following paragraph was counterfeited or actual, he thought when American occurs in the general instructions prepared by Mr. troops on American soil, recognised before the annexa- CLAY in 1826, as Secretary of State, for the Ministers tion of Texas as Texan territory, and, by adoption, to Panama, and published among the documents of now American territory, Americans would not fail to the 2d series of the 20th Congress, (1829.) It has

INCREASE OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES. Mr. BENTON, from the Committee on Military Af-Military Affairs, and not to that on Foreign Relations. siton in which all the legitimate rights and conse-

Mr. CALHOUN then rose, and said: The question United States that there is war—that war does exist position. This is a most solemn crisis. But if we | The amendments provide for the increase of the

Mr. ALLEN. I do not rise to continue this debate, measure. This is very different from the opinion latter, that our understanding of it may be seen to do Mr. Morehead said; I have no objection to the di- no violence. Speaking of Mr. Calhoun's speech, the

Mr. Cass replied. I am surprised that any gentle- point of the whole controversy, as it stands at present,

ber of it for the expression of such a sentiment. British Government will now accept the 49th parallel

man on that side of the chamber that is not ready to "We are really at a loss to conceive to what cirgo just as far as I would. It was the recollection of cumstances Mr. Calhoun attributes this supposed

sailed the course of the administration. They were claim. The question then arises when and under what replied to by Messrs. Allen, Houston, and Sevier. | claim. The question then arise | If we are right-Mr. Houston said, that he had no wish to protract ly informed it has only existed since the establishthe discussion, but he had one or two remarks to make, to which he asked the attention of the Senate. He And if so, then the second question arises, whether thought the question before them was one of the first that occupation, being avowedly by sufferance, having importance, and that the documents which accomnothing of what the lawyers call adverse in its nature,
panied the message had not been disposed of in the and existing with express recognition of equal and right direction, and gentlemen had not yet had the concurrent right in another party, can be used to make opportunity of acquainting themselves with the state or support exclusive title against that other party. In of facts. The reasons were given in the message for other words, whether, at the close of the joint occupaplacing General Taylor on the left bank of the Rio tion, both parties are not restored specifically to their

necessary course, and that suggested by the emergen- If this is the case, it is clear that the "territorial cies of the country. He did not intend entering then right" of Great Britain has not been strengthened in into a discussion, because he did not wish to produce the least by the "occupation" of the valley of the Codelay-because he thought the state of things required lumbia since 1818. That occupation was dependent prompt action-not discussion. Every indication on the convention; when the convention goes it goes which had been given, went to show the consequences also and becomes of none effect; as a source of title it

A declaration of war had been made by the President the results to which it leads. Our object is simply to -or, rather, the usurper of Mexico; his generals designate the bearing of the position set up by the reiterated it, and told General Taylor that war should Times. One suggestion we will throw out, however, be begun if he did not remove from his position. He for more extended notice hereafter. Suppose it to be would not blame the administration for not being re- insisted that occupation under the convention does sponsible for Gen. Taylor, but he was convinced the create or strengthen positive title, might not the Unigovernment was responsible for what had been done- ted States now, within the year that is to elapse bethe Executive was responsible-and in assuming that fore the abrogating of the convention-having a perposition he could justify it. The American people fect equal right to occupy—might not the United will do it; the national honor required it. That was not an occasion of ordinary importance; it was one occupy the whole territory up to 54, 40, and so acquire

our duty to extend our protection over her citzens and soil.

Every gentleman here knows that there have been a Taylor did right. He would condemn neither him dozen wars in Europe without any declaration of war and soil.

Every gentleman passing by the jail of a country town, heard one of the prisoners, through the grates of his pondence between that envoy and the Secretary of with my friend from Delaware in his suggestions as pondence between that envoy and the Secretary of with my friend from Delaware in his suggestions as on either side. The war of 1775 was such a war. he was on American soil or not. That question would cell, singing, in the softest and most melodious tone,